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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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AMIN: TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP 24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER 1900 EAST NINTH STREET CLEVELAND, OH 44114			PHAM, CHRYSTINE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/894,331	HEJLSBERG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Chrystine Pham	2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5,8,10-12,16-20,22-24,26 and 27 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-5,8,10-12,16-20,22-24,26 and 27 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to Amendment filed on July 24, 2006. Claims 1, 16, and 27 have been amended. Claims 1-5, 8, 10-12, 16-20, 22-24, 26, and 27 are presented for examination.

Response to Amendment

2. In view of the amendment to claim 27 to overcome claim rejection under 35 USC 101 (non-statutory subject matter), the rejection of claim 27 under 35 USC 101 is hereby withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed July 24, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants essentially assert that Call does not disclose "the XML stream from which an XML item is to be extracted comprises information from at least two data sources" (Remarks, page 10).

However, paragraph [0023] of Call explicitly discloses organizing items in complex data structures, such as relational tables, hierarchical object structures (i.e., at least two data stores), .. using special fields called links. Paragraph [0031] further discloses storing each item's *physical storage location* (i.e., data store) in a lookup table indexed by itemnumber, allowing *itemnumber links* (i.e.,

at least two data stores) to be rapidly referenced to obtain the location of linked items. Paragraphs[0033]-[0034] also disclose the XML metadata for describing each itemtype (corresponding to each of the item) comprising a qualified name, i.e., *namespace*. The same passage explicitly discloses that two items with different names (i.e., namespaces or data stores) are treated as different item types and are assigned different itemtypenumbers. Paragraph [0038] discloses each item is composed of a set of fields. Paragraph [0044] similarly discloses field "Field name" (i.e., XML data) as *namespace*. Needless to say, it is clear that each item has a corresponding Field name (i.e., *namespace* identifying the location/data store) in the XML stream that allows the item to be accessed from its data store.

4. In view of the foregoing discussion, claim rejection under 35 USC 103(a) is considered proper and maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) *A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.*

6. Claims 1-5, 8, 10-12, 16-20, 22-24, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Call (US 2002/0143521 A1, hereinafter *Call*) in view of Houben et al. (US 2002/0147745), hereinafter, *Houben et al.*.

Claim 1

Call teaches a computer system for parsing XML (see at least FIG.1 & associated text), the system comprising:

- A scanner that parses an XML stream (see at least *DOM interface 145*, *SAX interface 141* FIG.1 & associated text; *parsing*, *XML*, *sequence of nodes*, *DOM paragraph* [0014]; FIG.5 & associated text) to locate at least one XML token associated with an XML item, the XML stream includes information from at least two data stores (see at least *SAX*, *character text tokens* paragraph [0072]; paragraphs [0031], [0034], [0044], [0075], [0010]);
- A reader that selectively pulls the XML item from the XML stream (see at least *DOM*, *SAX*, *item/field addressing mechanism* paragraph [0072]); and
- A retriever that retrieves information associated with the pulled XML item (see at least *client program*, *DOM*, *XML* paragraph [0072]).

Call does not expressly disclose the retriever exposes data model and/or InfoSet information associated with the pulled XML item. However, *Houben et al.* disclose a method of parsing XML (e.g., see *DOM*, *XML parser* para.[0015]) wherein the retriever exposes data model and/or InfoSet information associated with an XML item (e.g., see *DOM*, *internal data structure 1805*, *infoSet* para.[0055]). *Call* and *Houben et al.* are

analogous art because they are both directed to XML parsers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of *Houben et al.* into that of *Call* for the inclusion of exposing the InfoSet information. And the motivation for doing so would have been to enable manipulation of the XML document (e.g., adding and deleting nodes and leaf elements of the XML document) by software objects (via exposed methods for operation on the InfoSet such as add and delete methods) (e.g., see *add method 1815, delete method 1820* para.[0055]).

Claim 2

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. *Call* further teach the XML item is one of a start token, an end token, markup, content, an entity reference, an external reference, an element, a tag, a character data, an attribute, a CDATA section, a comment and a processing instruction (see at least *Element 505, Content 513, Stag 511, Etag 515, Attribute 522, Comment 523, PI 525* FIG. 5 & associated text; *character data, XML* paragraph [0068]).

Claim 3

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. *Call* further teach a checker that determines whether the pulled XML item is well-formed (see at least *well-formed XML documents, XML production rules* paragraph [0073]; *well formed XML documents, XML*

grammar, production rules paragraphs [0327]-[0328]; paragraph [0347]; *error messages, failure to parse document, well formed* paragraph [0351]).

Claim 4

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. Call further teach a validator that determines whether pulled XML item is valid (see at least *Schema 128, Schema Interpreter 129* FIG.1 & associated text; *XML document, validated, XML schema* paragraph [0073]).

Claim 5

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. Call further teach the scanner facilitates navigating a virtual node in a stream of XML nodes (see at least *DOM interface 145, SAX interface 141* FIG.1 & associated text; *parsing, XML, sequence of nodes, DOM* paragraph [0014]; FIG.5 & associated text; *DOM, SAX, item/field addressing mechanism* paragraph [0072]), and resolves an external reference in the XML stream (see at least *URLs, tokenized text strings* paragraph [0075]).

Claim 8

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. Call further teach where the reader selectively pulls an XML node from the stream of XML nodes based, at least in part, on data provided to the reader by a parse requestor (see at least *DOM, SAX, item/field addressing mechanism, client program, XML* paragraph [0072]).

Claim 10

The rejection of base claim 3 is incorporated. *Call* further teach the checker determines whether the pulled XML item is well-formed base, at least in part, on comparing the pulled XML item to one or more syntax documents (see at least *well-formed XML documents, XML production rules* paragraph [0073]; *well formed XML documents, XML grammar, production rules* paragraphs [0327]-[0328]; paragraph [0347]; *error messages, failure to parse document, well formed* paragraph [0351]).

Claim 11

The rejection of base claim 4 is incorporated. *Call* further teach the validator determines whether the pulled XML item is valid base, at least in part, on comparing the XML item to one or more DTD, schema, and external data representation documents (see at least *Schema 128, Schema Interpreter 129 FIG.1 & associated text; XML document, validated, XML schema* paragraph [0073]; *XML Schema, DTD* paragraph [0115]).

Claim 12

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. *Call* further teach where at least one of the scanner, the reader and the retriever is an object (see at least *DOM, API* paragraph [0074]).

Claim 16

Call teach a computer-implemented method for parsing XML, the method comprising:

- Instantiating a pull model parser (see at least *client program, DOM, XML* paragraph [0072]);

Call do not expressly disclose establishing a state (i.e., initial state position) associated with the pull model parser, that is to say, having associated a state machine with the pull model parser. However, these features are deemed to be inherent in the teaching of *Call* because a computing device or a computer where the parser resides is considered to be a state machine associated with the parser wherein each machine instruction [received from the parser code] is input that changes (i.e., updating or repositioning) one or more states (i.e., established initial state position) and may cause other actions/events to take place. Furthermore, each computer's data register stores a state. The ROM from which a boot program is loaded stores a state (the boot program itself is an initial state). The operating system is itself a state and each application (i.e., parser) that runs begins with some initial state that may change as it begins to handle input (i.e., XML stream). Thus, in view of the forgoing discussion, *Call* clearly teach

- Establishing a state (i.e., initial state position within the state machine), that is to say, having associated the state machine with the pull model parser (see at least *client program, DOM, XML* paragraph [0072]);
- Accepting a parse request (see at least *client program, DOM, XML* paragraph [0072]);

- Selectively pulling an XML item based, at least in part, on the parse request (see at least *client program, DOM, XML* paragraph [0072]; paragraphs [0031], [0034], [0044], [0075], [0010]); and
- Updating the state based on the selectively pulled XML item (see above discussion).

Call does not expressly disclose the retriever exposes data model and/or Infoset information associated with the pulled XML item. However, *Houben et al.* disclose a method of parsing XML (e.g., see *DOM, XML parser* para.[0015]) wherein the retriever exposes data model and/or Infoset information associated with an XML item (e.g., see *DOM, internal data structure 1805, infoset* para.[0055]). *Call* and *Houben et al.* are analogous art because they are both directed to XML parsers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of *Houben et al.* into that of *Call* for the inclusion of exposing the Infoset information. And the motivation for doing so would have been to enable manipulation of the XML document (e.g., adding and deleting nodes and leaf elements of the XML document) by software objects (via exposed methods for operation on the infoset such as add and delete methods) (e.g., see *add method 1815, delete method 1820* para.[0055]).

Claims 17-20

Claims recite limitations, which have been addressed in claims 3, 10, 4, and 11 respectively, therefore, are rejected for the same reasons as cited in claims 3, 10, 4, and 11.

Claim 22

The rejection of base claim 16 is incorporated. *Call* further teach where instantiating the pull model parser comprises:

- Associating a stream with the pull model parser (see at least *client program, DOM, XML paragraph [0072]*); and
- Initializing a scanner adapted to facilitate navigating within the stream (see at least *client program, DOM, XML paragraph [0072]*).

Claim 23

The rejection of base claim 16 is incorporated. Claim recites limitations, which have been addressed in claim 16, therefore, is rejected for the same reasons as cited in claim 16.

Claim 24

The rejection of base claim 16 is incorporated. *Call* further teach where selectively pulling an XML item further comprises:

- Positioning a virtual node over an XML node within a stream of input XML nodes (see at least *client program, DOM, XML, SAX, item/field addressing mechanism* paragraph [0072]); and
- Selectively extracting an XML item from the XML node over which the virtual node is positioned (see at least *client program, XML, DOM, SAX, item/field addressing mechanism* paragraph [0072]); and
- Resolving an external reference in the XML item (see at least *URLs, tokenized text strings* paragraph [0075]).

Claim 26

The rejection of base claim 16 is incorporated. Claim recites limitations, which have been addressed in claim 16, therefore, is rejected for the same reasons as cited in claim 16.

Claim 27

Call teach a computer readable medium having a tangible component that stores computer executable instructions for a method for parsing XML, the method comprising:

- Operably connecting a pull model parser and a state machine (see *state machine* claim 16);
- Establishing an initial state in the state machine (see *state position* claim 16);
- Accepting a parse request (see claim 16);

- Selectively pulling a first XML item identified in the parse request from a first data store (see claim 16);
- Based at least in part on the first XML item, selectively pulling a second XML item from a second data store (see at least paragraphs [0023], [0031], [0034], [0044], [0075], [0010]).
- Maintaining the state machine in response to one or more events associated with parsing and/or pulling the pulled first and second XML items (see claim 16);
- Checking the pulled first and second XML items to determine whether they are well-formed (see at least *well-formed XML documents, XML production rules* paragraph [0073]; *well formed XML documents, XML grammar, production rules* paragraphs [0327]-[0328]; paragraph [0347]; *error messages, failure to parse document, well formed* paragraph [0351]); and
- Checking the pulled first and second XML items to determine whether they are valid (see at least *Schema 128, Schema Interpreter 129 FIG.1 & associated text; XML document, validated, XML schema* paragraph [0073]).

Call does not expressly disclose the retriever exposes data model and/or Infoset information associated with the pulled XML item. However, *Houben et al.* disclose a method of parsing XML (e.g., see *DOM, XML parser* para.[0015]) wherein the retriever exposes data model and/or Infoset information associated with an XML item (e.g., see *DOM, internal data structure 1805, infoset* para.[0055]). *Call* and *Houben et al.* are analogous art because they are both directed to XML parsers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made to

incorporate the teaching of *Houben et al.* into that of *Call* for the inclusion of exposing the InfoSet information. And the motivation for doing so would have been to enable manipulation of the XML document (e.g., adding and deleting nodes and leaf elements of the XML document) by software objects (via exposed methods for operation on the infoSet such as add and delete methods) (e.g., see *add method 1815, delete method 1820* para.[0055]).

Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chrystine Pham whose telephone number is 571-272-3702. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on 571-272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



TUAN DAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER